

The Life of Love, and What It Depends On

By Beatrice Fairfax

LOVE is the one thing in which every human being is interested. Scientists are interested in science, artists in art, money-makers in money, but to greater or less degree they one and all are interested in love.

You may be a disgruntled, sour old man or woman, but at some time in your life your heart has beaten quicker at the thought of some one person.

Or, you may be a dreaming schoolgirl, or a rough and tumble boy with a boy's hearty contempt for sentiment; but your turn will come. Some day you will love.

Love is the one thing that makes the whole world kin. Through all the millions of years, men and women have loved; and through all the millions of years to come, they will go on loving.

The strange thing about it is that the most wonderful thing in all the world should be regarded as such a commonplace thing.

Hundreds of wise men and women have written solemn discourses and sentimental poetry on love, and yet today love is just as gossamer and intangible a thing as it was at the beginning.

It is at once the longest lived and the shortest lived thing in the world. It is deep and it is shallow.

It is kind and it is cruel. It thrives under neglect, and, again, it withers under kindness.

It is a garden rose, and an orchid. It is ennobling, and it is degrading.

It is a thing apart from all other emotions, and it holds the whole world in the hollow of its hand.

People continually ask me: "Miss Fairfax, what is love?" That is a hard question to answer, because no one person can explain to another just what love is.

All people love differently. My way of loving might not be yours, nor yours mine; and yet in her own way, each might love well.

But I have seen much of love. I have seen it thrive, and I have seen it die; and about that I can tell you.

I have seen men and women kill love, inch by inch. So to death have cloyed it to death with sweets, others have killed it with bitterness.

Sometimes it has died hard; sometimes it has drooped and died at the first blow.

There are many different ways of killing love. Perhaps you have killed love. Perhaps some one has killed it for you.

Sometimes love goes limping along in a half-hearted way that is sadder than death.

All those who would hold love must make up their minds to one thing, and that is: That love must be all paramount; it must be the biggest, most important thing in their lives.

It does not shut out all other interests, but it must come first.

In the articles to follow this you may recognize your own method of killing love, or of keeping it alive.—From the New York Evening Journal.

SUGGESTION SHOWING SIMPLE DEVICE FOR REMOVING LADIES' HATS IN CHURCH



—Cartoon by Triggs, in the New York Press.

PRICES OF WHEAT AND GARDEN PRODUCE AT THE HIGHEST NOTCH

Flour So Dear Bakers Are Keeping Loaves at Usual Size by a Heavy Charge of Air.

IS THERE A VEGETABLE TRUST?

No Such Sums Paid in a Decade For Potatoes, Lettuce, Asparagus, Etc., Yet Retailers Say the Profit is Not Theirs—Wholesalers Deny There is a Combination.

Chicago.—James A. Patten was victorious again, when he was able to sell more of his May wheat at the record price of \$1.38. The deal for a time worked out very well for Mr. Patten, but the real burden is being borne by the people, who are working hard for their loaves of bread and are getting less and less for their money every day on account of the high price of flour, consequent upon the advance in the price of wheat.

Bakers admit that bread is more expensive than it has been for a long time, although the increase is carefully concealed from the buying public. The retail price of bread is still five cents a loaf, but if housewives were to take the trouble to weigh the loaves which they purchase they would soon discover that they are rapidly diminishing in weight, although the size may remain the same.

Corrupt loaves can be manufactured by a heavy charge of atmosphere, but that counts for little when it comes to assuaging the pangs of hunger. Bakers are not taking at all kindly to the game of boosting the staff of life now being played on the Board of Trade.

New York City.—While the Patten bulls in wheat in Chicago rushed prices up to war quotations, something of the kind happened in the local market for vegetables and fruits. In Washington Market, for instance, dealers were getting \$7 and \$7.25 a barrel for Bermuda potatoes, as against \$5.50 a year ago. Asparagus sold at \$5 a dozen bunches, as against \$3.25 a year ago, and lettuce brought twenty-five cents for three heads about as big as a man's hand. A year ago dealers were glad to get ten cents for three heads. Cucumbers sold for six to ten cents each.

Apples are almost as scarce as wheat. Seven dollars a barrel is the nominal quotation, but only the big dealers have any to sell, and the best are being sent to London. The New York State crop was badly damaged by the dry spell last summer, and when it was sought to put the apples in cold storage they would not keep. Colorado apples were similarly affected. Thousands of barrels, dealers say, rotted and had to be thrown away. The vegetable market has been stiffened lately by three severe frosts in Virginia, which killed all growing stuff, and the farmers have had to replant.

The keeper of a small fruit and vegetable stand in Washington Market said that, while it would be denied, he was sure there was a trust which controlled wholesale prices and had put them up to the present high level.

"The United Fruit Dealers' Association is doing this," he said, "and it tells us prices are going still higher. Every dealer in this place pays the same price. There is no escape. The bulk of the vegetable stuff we sell at this season comes from Charleston, S. C.; Bermuda and Florida, both by rail and steamship. Some stuff also comes from California. There seems always a scarcity, though now, after the Easter demand has subsided, prices ought to go down. The Virginia frost will be

used now as an excuse for the high prices. We are making no money at all."

Several other dealers said they didn't know whether there was a trust or not, but they were aware that prices for all garden stuff hadn't been so high in a decade. One result of the high prices had been to force some of the small dealers out of business. Quite a number of stalls in Washington Market have "For Rent" signs on them.

A member of the firm of John Nix & Co., who are said to be largest wholesale dealers in fruits and vegetables in New York City, and who have buyers in California, Florida, Bermuda, the Carolinas, England and elsewhere, was asked about the charge that there was a fruit and vegetable trust.

"Never heard of it," he said, "and there is no such trust. If any man or set of men tried to corner the market he or they would fail. There are too many sources of supply. It is true prices are high, but the demand is here, and the law of supply and demand rules."

"Naturally we get all we can for our goods. My opinion is that the Grocers' Association is responsible for the present high prices. Long after wholesale prices have dropped, grocers go on charging the high prices irrespective of market conditions. The consumer should trade more carefully and not pay such prices as are exacted. If he would study the markets more carefully, the grocers would soon find it out, and prices would be more reasonable."

Owing to the high prices ruling for potatoes, large quantities are being shipped here from England. The wholesale price of Southern potatoes is now around \$3.50 a bag, the tariff on each bag, seventy cents, proving no obstacle. The steamer Minnehaha brought in from London 54,000 bags of Scotch potatoes.

NO MORE CHEAP WHEAT.

Head of Patten Corner Predicts Continued High Prices.

Chicago.—James A. Patten responded to a telephone call from a country miller who wanted to buy a round lot of cash wheat. Before leaving the telephone booth he personally sold 5,000 bushels No. 2 red wheat at \$1.35, free on board cars here, which is the highest price of the year yet recorded for this grade.

He expressed himself as being decidedly bullish on July wheat, believing it will reach even a higher level before the next harvest than yet recorded for May contracts. He believes all of the new crop months, which are now at a great discount under cash wheat, will have a big rise in values.

"We will see no more cheap wheat in this country till there is more extensive production to meet the growing consumption demands," continued Mr. Patten. "I see little chance for this increase in production in this country this year because farmers all over the Northwest declare there is more money in raising oats and barley than putting the land to wheat."

New Brand of Night Rider Activity Reveals Itself in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Renters of land in Southern Indiana are notifying landlords that they will not work land on shares, and investigation shows that many of them have been notified that if they till land for less than two-thirds of the crop their crops will be destroyed.

An organization has been formed in Pike and other counties on the plains of the night riders. Land owners have refused to rent for less than half crop.

THE PHILIPPINE TARIFF BILL

Message Asking for a Revision of the Philippine Tariff to Extend the Principle of a Protective Tariff for Its Industries Sent to Congress.

Washington, Special.—The President Thursday sent to Congress a special message regarding the Philippine tariff. This message transmits recommendations by the Secretary of War for a revision of the Philippine tariff to permit as much extension as possible for the principle of a protective tariff for its industries. Under the conditions which will arise from the enactment of the tariff bill pending in Congress, which provides under certain conditions for free trade between the Philippines and the United States, the revenues of the islands will be considerably affected, and numerous protests have been received here on this account.

The message was submitted to both houses of Congress shortly after they convened. Generally speaking the bill submitted by the President makes a slight increase in the rates of duty now provided in the Philippine tariff, but its framers say its tendency is to insure as far as practicable the benefit of the Philippine market for American manufactures and products.

The President's Message.

The President's message follows:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I transmit herewith a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing one from the chief of the bureau of insular affairs, in which is transmitted a proposed tariff revision law for the Philippine Islands. This measure revises the present

Philippine tariff, simplifies it and makes it conform as nearly as possible to the regulations of the customs laws of the United States, especially with respect to packing and packages. The present Philippine regulations have been cumbersome and difficult for American merchants and exporters to comply with. The purpose is to meet the new conditions that will arise under the section of the pending United States tariff bill which provides, with certain limitations, for free trade between the United States and the Islands. It is drawn with a view to preserving the islands as much customs revenue as possible, and to protect in a reasonable measure those industries which now exist in the islands.

"The bill, now transmitted, has been drawn by a board of tariff experts, of which the insular collector of customs, Col. George R. Colton, was the president. The board held a great many open meetings in Manila, and conferred fully with representatives of all business interests in the Philippine Islands. It is of great importance to the welfare of the islands.

"The bill should be passed at the same time with the pending Payne bill, with special reference to the provisions of which it was proposed.

"I respectfully recommend that this bill be enacted at the present session of Congress as one incidental to, and required by, the passage of the Payne bill

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

"The White House, April 14, 1909."

TABLE SHOWING PRESENT RATES AND PAYNE BILL CHANGES IN THE TARIFF ON IMPORTANT ARTICLES

The Payne Tariff Bill, as passed by the House shows the following changes made, as compared with the rates in similar articles in the original Payne bill and the Dingley law:

ARTICLES	DINGLEY LAW	ORIGINAL PAYNE BILL	PAYNE BILL AS PASSED BY HOUSE
Coffee	Free of duty	Free with countervailing	Free of duty
Tea	Free of duty	8 cents a pound	Free of duty
Cocoa	Free of duty	8 cents a pound	Free of duty
Petroleum	Free of duty	Free of duty	Free of duty
Barley	30 cents a bushel	15 cents a bushel	24 cents a bushel
Barley (other)	30 cents a bushel	25 cents a bushel	40 cents a bushel
Hides	15 per cent	Free of duty	Free of duty
Timber	10 per cent	1-2 per cent cubic foot	Half cent cubic foot
Lumber, unfinished	20 per cent	50 cents per 1,000 feet	50 cents per 1,000 feet
Lumber, finished two sides	20 per cent	50 cents per 1,000 feet	50 cents per 1,000 feet
Sawed lumber	20 per cent	\$1 to \$2.50 1,000 feet	\$1 to \$2.50 1,000 feet
Coppers	Free of duty	20 per cent	15-100 of 10 per pound
Glue worth under 10c	2-1-2 cents a pound	20 per cent	1-2 cents per pound
Glue worth over 10c	15c lb. plus 20 per cent	25 per cent	15c lb. plus 20 per cent
Crude Barytes	Free of duty	75 cents a ton	\$1.50 per ton
Fluorspar	Free of duty	\$2 to \$1.75 per ton	\$1.50 per ton
Raw mica	10c lb. plus 20 per cent	30 per cent	10c lb. plus 20 per cent
Cut mica	12c lb. plus 20 per cent	35 per cent	10c lb. plus 20 per cent
Bar iron (other than made)	\$12 per ton	\$8 a ton	\$10 per ton
Petroleum	\$4 per ton	15 per cent	\$4 per ton
Petromanganese	\$4 per ton	15 per cent	\$4 per ton
Crude Barytes	45 cents a bushel	5 per cent	25 per cent
Saccharine	\$1.50 lb. plus 10 per cent	50 per cent	50 cents per pound
Turkish Filler Tobacco (unstemmed)	35 cents a pound	35 cents a pound	75 cents per pound
Turkish Filler Tobacco (stemmed)	50 cents a pound	50 cents a pound	\$1 per pound
Pease (green)	30 cents per bushel	30 cents a bushel	25 cents per bushel
Evergreen Seedlings	\$1,000, plus 15 per cent	\$1,000, plus 15 per cent	Free of duty
Pineapples	25 cents per cubic foot	25 cents per cubic foot	25 cents per cubic foot
Cloves (ground)	Free of duty	30 per cent	Free of duty
Cloves (unground)	Free of duty	30 per cent	Free of duty
Cotton Yarned Goods	New entry	45 per cent	50 per cent
Medicated Cotton	New entry	45 per cent	50 per cent
Shirts, Collars and Cuffs, (cotton made)	45c doz. plus 15 per cent	35c doz. plus 10 per cent	45c doz. plus 15 per cent
Silk suspenders (a hat)	50 per cent	60 per cent	50 per cent
Silk Bandings (a hat)	50 per cent	60 per cent	50 per cent
Silk and Velvet Boxes	50 per cent	60 per cent	50 per cent
Basic Photo Papers	3c lb. plus 10 per cent	3c lb. plus 20 per cent	3c lb. plus 10 per cent
Decalcomanias	New entry	\$2.50 per pound	80 cents per pound
Wrapping Paper	New entry	30 per cent	25 per cent
Blasping Caps	30 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent
Manufacturers of Fair	20 per cent	25 per cent	25 per cent
Leather Shoe Laces	50c gross and 20 per cent	15 per cent	50c gross and 10 per cent
Nut Oil	25 per cent	25 per cent	Free of duty
Platinum	45 per cent	Free of duty	45 per cent
Tools and Apparatus	45 per cent	Free of duty	45 per cent
Philippine Rice	2 cents a pound	Free of duty	2 cents per pound

FOURTEEN LOSE THEIR LIVES IN HOTEL FIRE

San Francisco, Special.—Six bodies recovered and probably 8 or 10 others buried in the ruins; six injured, on fatally; property loss \$125,000—these are the results of a fire Friday that destroyed the St. George Hotel, a lodging house for laborers at Howard and Eighth streets. Eight other small buildings were burned. The bodies taken to the morgue were

so charred that identification was impossible. The hotel was a three-story frame building. It burned so rapidly that none of the 180 guests had time to dress. Many escaped by jumping to the roof of an adjoining workshop. Scores clambered down the firemen's ladders and the fire escapes on the building. Four jumped to safety in a net held by the fire fighters.

FUNERAL SERVICES OF GEN. M. C. BUTLER

Columbia, S. C., Special.—The funeral of Gen. M. C. Butler, who died Wednesday night in this city, was held Friday morning in St. Peter's Catholic church at 10 o'clock. The church was filled with the friends and relatives of General Butler and his family. The requiem mass was said by Rev. W. A. Fleming. Bishop Northington came up from Charleston for the funeral and read the prayer for the dead, assisted by Rev. T. J. Hegarty and Mr. Hughes. The funeral service was preached by Father Fleming, who had been with

General Butler frequently during his last illness and who was with him at the time of his death. He paid an eloquent tribute to General Butler's services as a soldier and statesman, and spoke in affectionate terms of him as a man. In his funeral sermon over General Butler, the Rev. Father Fleming gave this explanation of how General Butler came to change his faith: "The Little Sisters of the Poor first drew my attention to the Catholic church. Their holy lives, leaving home and health to minister to the outcast, the homeless, the aged, the forgotten of the world."

FAMOUS MECKLENBURG HOTEL IS BURNED

Danville, Va., Special.—The beautiful Mecklenburg Hotel at Chase City, 70 miles east of this city on the Keyville and Durham branch of the Southern Railway, was destroyed by fire Friday afternoon. The hotel was an expansive frame structure, built 10 years ago by the Mecklenburg Springs Corporation at a cost, including furnishings of \$200,000. At the time of the fire, it was owned by the

estate of M. L. T. Davis, of Norfolk, and was leased and managed by W. T. Hughes, who had conducted it for several years. The owners carried only \$75,000 insurance on the hotel and equipment. Only about 30 guests were registered at the hotel at the time of the fire. The structure, situated on an eminence just outside of town had two hundred guest chambers, all well furnished.

The Outlook for Plain Folk

By Professor E. A. Ross

THE newspaper cartoon is a democrat. Some day the inventor of it will rank with Gutenberg, for in enlightening the people on public affairs it is to red ink and capitals what the arc-light is to the tallow dip. Give it much of the credit for the growing failure of the bosses to hoodwink the voters. It is like the Greek fire that saved civilization from the Turks. Lie? Of course the machine, too, can launch its cartoons, but a false cartoon is like a wet rocket. It does not go off.

Some, I know, will poo-poo my showing. "You are behind the times," hear them say. "Actually the trend is all the other way. How about the rule of Big Business in American cities and states? Have not special interests, working through party machines, made self-government a fiction? And if democracy has become a sham in the house of its guardians, what hope is there for it elsewhere?"

No. What has been lost is not democracy, but certain fruits of democracy. The interests have their way only because they work in the dark—always in the dark. They contrive to fool enough of the people enough of the time. There is robbery by the mailed fist, and robbery by the lithe hand. The feudal classes spoiled the people like a Front de Boeuf, the corporations today filch from us like Fagin. The plain people here are not weak, as they are in Russia, but they have not been taking notice—that is all. They have been too sure, too careless, too trusting. But it will not take generations of slow upbuilding to put the people again at the helm. Ring the tocsin a few years, and we shall see who is master.—From Everybody's.

Fat Foods and their Uses

By Dr. L. F. Bryson

IT is impossible to say what will please in the way of fat food. The only way is to experiment, feeling sure that the right thing will eventually appear. When commonplace fat offends, something new and strange will often inspire respect and be received with delight. Children who scorn fat in the abstract seldom refuse a light, well-made suet pudding. Toast and dripping is a combination that has been known to charm when less humble fare is declined. Toffee, which is a combination of equal parts of sugar and melted

butter, is a highly nutritious substance that is a general favorite among children. Given at the end of a meal, it can seldom do harm. Equal parts of chopped fat meat, lean meat, and bread crumbs, the whole lightly seasoned with pepper and salt and a dash of powdered sugar, make an agreeable filling for sandwiches that are often acceptable to those who insist that they do not like fat.—Harper's Bazar.

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"Women's Revolution"

By "Dubious"

ONE result of the "Women's Revolution" women themselves may well consider: If it becomes general, it means the perishing with startling suddenness of most of the progressive races of the world—the French, German, English, Scandinavian, Spanish, Scottish, Italian, Australian, English-American, Hungarian and Slavic stock. These must all pass away, as the New Englander of native descent is passing now.

It means the actual conquest of the earth, within the lifetime of women now living, by Negroes and lower-class Chinese, East Indians and Malays. Only the rapidly decreasing number of those who bear children from reasons of religion, and the Japanese, who reverence their national ideal above personal ambition or indulgence, will survive to cast a little gleam of light upon a world slipping back to the mental and moral level of the cave-men.

Can a movement be wholly good whose consequences, already visible in their swift beginnings, are so stupendous?